Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 124 of Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1794. [Whole No. 520.]

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Master.

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Master.

A staunch good vessel, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at Chesnut street wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. dtf

For Baltimore,

THE SNOW
BALTIMORE,
PERRY BENSON, Master.

Burthen about 140 tons, is intended to sail so as her inward cargo is discharged, unless to get short freight to Boston.

For freight apply to the Captain on board at Hamilton's wharf, or to
SAMUEL & MIERS FISHER.
Who have for Sale,
A FEW PIPES
Cargo Teneriffe wine
And a few pipes Sweet Do.
Excellent Sherry Wine in quarter casks
London Porter in 42 gallon casks
White and Red Lead and Spanish Brown
Tin plates in boxes
An assortment of East India Fans, Nankeens and Silks
With a general assortment of Merchandize as usual.
5 h Mo. 5, 1794 dtf

Just Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domestic Debt of the United States standing on the books of the Treasury of the said United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and signed by Joseph Nourse, Register of said Treasury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th August 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was transmitted from London in the ship Peter, Paul Hussey, master, bound for New York, and has been lost.—The Subscriber intending to apply to the Treasury of the United States to have the same renewed, desires all persons who are interested in the said certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.
Francis Macy.
Philad. March 27. d6w

Wharton and Greeves,

Have removed their Counting House from Water street, to Morton's wharf,
Where they have for Sale,
Madeira and sherry Wine,
fit for immediate use
Gin in cases,
Souchong Tea,
Black Pepper,
Russia Matts,
Corks,
Jesuits Bark,
Coffee, and
Eighty Hhds. prime Tobacco.
May 5. d—6t.

City of Washington.

THE Subscribers to the Articles of Agreement of the "Columbian Society" are requested to meet at Mr. Richardet's Tavern in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 26th day of the present month, at 12 o'clock in order to choose a board of Managers, &c. in conformity with the 9th article of their agreement.
James Greenleaf.

N. B. Dinner will be ordered on the Table at 3 o'clock for such of the Subscribers as may choose to pass a social hour after the business of the day is finished.
May 5 dr26M.

Advertisement.

The Editor of the American Star proposing to publish his paper DAILY, without any augmentation of the present price, is obliged to suspend the publication of it until the 15th inst. on account of some arrangements.
May 5 3t

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
No. 41, South Second street,
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in America to a friend in England, on the Subject of Emigration—price 1-8th of a dollar.
Ecclesiastical Establishments detrimental to a State.
Price 1 8 of a Dollar.
April 22. mw&f3w

Just Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Petersburg in Russia,
And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.
AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldson,
No. 22, Walnut-street.
March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

The annual election

FOR
Directors and a Treasurer
OF THE
Library Company of Philadelphia,
WILL be held at the LIBRARY, in Fifth street, on Monday the fifth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the treasurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are several shares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unless the said arrears are paid off on the fifth day of May, or within ten days after.

By Order of the Directors.
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN,
Secretary
April 7. m&w15th May.

THE office of the President and Directors of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA, is removed to No. 107, South Front street, being the south east corner of Front and Walnut streets.
May 1. t&f2m.

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Essay on Slavery,
Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, industry,* and the *peace of society.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust.*
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Old Lisbon Wine of a
superior quality in pipes, imported in the ship Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the first quality in quarter casks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter casks, imported in the ship Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter casks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.
George Meade,
Who has also, just arrived and for sale
A SMALL CARGO OF
Lisbon Salt.
A quantity of empty BAGS for sale.
April 5. w&s1m.

(NO. 60)
District of Pennsylvania, to wit:
Be it remembered that
on the twelfth day of April in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Benjamin Davies of the said district hath deposited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit;

"A Ground Plan of the City and Suburbs of Philadelphia, taken from actual Survey; containing an exact description "of all the squares, streets and alleys in "the City and Liberties; of the situation "of all the principal public buildings; of "the rivulets, and as much of the Canal "as lies within the compass of the draft, "by H. P. Folie: published by the Proprietor, Benjamin Davies."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.
April 9. w&s2w

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the first of May,
The noted Estate, called
Johnson Hall:
Lying in the Mohawk country, state of New York, formerly the seat of Sir William Johnson, containing about seven hundred acres of land, which is of the very best quality; together with the stock, and farming utensils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's seat. The payments will be made easy, on good security. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Esq. on the premises, of Silas Talbot, Esq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the subscriber in Providence.
Jabez Bowen.

☞ Those persons who
undertake to cut timber or wood of any kind whatever, from any lands of the real estate of the late Richard Stockton Esq. deceased, in the western precinct of the county of Somerset in the state of New Jersey, under a pretence of a right to cut on lands adjacent, are requested to desist from so doing, or they will be proceeded against in such manner as may prove troublesome and expensive to themselves.
April 16. *w&s2w

Philad. April 22, 1794.

*** Notice, agreeably to charter, is hereby given to the members of *the Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the Poor and Distressed Widows and children of Presbyterian Ministers,* that a meeting of said corporation is to take place, on the 22d day of May next, in the second Presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the board.
ASHBEL GREEN,
Secretary of the Corporation.
tuth&s6t

Philadelphia.

Translated from the Leyden Gazette, March 7th—From Manheim *Feb.* 26.

These following are the most exact ideas which we have of the positions of the French troops—The army of the *Rhine,* commanded by General *Michault,* since the departure of General *Pichegrue,* is divided into three bodies—The first which forms the left wing has its head quarters in the valley of *Neustadt,* and sends its patroles to *Furckheim*—It now extends from *Newstadt* to *Frankenstein, Tripstadt,* and *Kayserslautern*—The second, of which the head quarters are at *Schifferstadt* occupies the borders of Rehbach.—General *Desaise* has the command of the advance guard, the same, who surprized, some time since the post of *Oggersheim*; from whence he sends off from time to time detachments against *Mundenheim;* posts which are still occupied bp the German troops.—The third body which is the principal, and which is commanded by General *Michault* in person covers the Rhine to the environs of *Spires* and *Germersheim*—His head quarters which were the convent of Hombach, are transferred to *Kircheveiler* one league from *Neustadt.* The French at *Spires* and *Germersheim,* are commanded by Gen. *Delmas*—All these corps belong to the army of the *Rhine,* since it is certain the army of the *Moselle* has quitted the environs of *Deux-Ponts.* The garrison of this city is composed of ten thousand troops, *Bavarian Palatines;* one thousand grenadiers, 400 hussars, and 300 Austrian artillery. General Count Browne, returned the 16th of this month from *Mayence,* where he conferred with the Marechal *Mollendorff,* who takes, the day after to-morrow the chief command of the Austrian army—which had been under Count Wallis, in consequence of his being the oldest General, and not the Prince of Waldeck.—Weare assured that the Prince will immediately quit this army to replace in Italy, Gen. *Vins,* who retires on account of his age, or perhaps some other cause.

KINGSTON, March 28.

Extract of a letter from L'Arcahaye, dated 21st March.

"Yesterday all the vessels at Port au-Prince, made their escape from thence, but were prevented going further than this by Captain Rowley and captain Perkins. The cause of this sudden business, was owing to the parties there falling out;—the consequence was dreadful: they put all the better sort they could lay hold of to death, which amounted to 600.

"From this transaction we may shortly expect to be in possession of it, but am much afraid they will set fire to the town before we get in; they have destroyed the plain close by it a few days ago. The Brigands came within six miles of this town a few nights ago, and destroyed one of the finest buildings in St. Domingo, and cut off the head of one unfortunate fellow they found there."

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

February 17.

The American Intercourse Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Land Tax Bill passed the Committee of the whole House, and persons professing the Catholic Religion, were relieved from the customary charge of double Land Tax. They are to pay only four shillings in the pound in future, like other subjects.

The Malt Bill also passed a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Wilberforce said that there had been some apprehension by many that his motion would go to the total abolition of the slave trade. His ideas on that subject, went to that length some time ago, and he had altered his sentiments upon that subject, but the motion with which he should conclude, was confined to the prevention of any supply by us to any of the foreign

territories with ſlaves from the Coaſt of of Africa That was a part of the trade which in fact could hardly now be ſaid to exiſt, and the main object of his motion was that it ſhould not be revived; and therefore it was unneceſſary for him to argue the point at length, he ſhould wait to hear what was to be urged againſt his motion, rather than labor to eſtabliſh the propriety of it, as the ſubject had been amply diſcuſſed and the argument long ago exhauſted. He therefore moved that leave be given to bring in a Bill for preventing the ſupply of Foreign territories with ſlaves from the Coaſt of Africa, and that this motion be referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

This motion was oppoſed.

Mr. Wilberforce replied to all the arguments againſt his motion.

The Houſe divided, for the motion - 63
Againſt it - 40

The bill was then ordered to be brought in.

Congreſs of the United States.

IN SENATE,

Thurſday, April 24.

The honorable James Roſs from the ſtate of Pennylvania attended and took his ſeat in the Senate.

The oath was by the Vice-Preſident adminiſtered to Mr. Roſs as the law provides.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act providing for raiſing and organizing a corps of artilleriſts and engineers," was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Gunn, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Bradley, Mr. King and Mr. Langdon, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States," was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That this bill alſo be referred to the committee laſt named, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives agree to the propoſed conference, on the diſagreeing votes of the two Houſes on the amendments of the Senate, to the bill, entitled, "an act to eſtabliſh the poſt-office and poſt-roads within the United States; and have appointed managers at the ſaid conference on their part"—And he withdrew.

The Senate reſumed the conſideration of the letter yeſterday laid before the Senate, from the committee of public ſafety of the French Republic.

A motion was made that it be

"Ordered, That the letter of the committee of public ſafety, of the French Republic, addreſſed to Congreſs, be tranſmitted to the Preſident, and that he be requeſted to cauſe the ſame to be anſwered, on behalf of the United States, in ſuch manner as ſhall manifeſt their ſincere friendſhip and good will for the French Republic."

On which it was moved that this motion be referred to a committee, to conſider and report thereon; and

It paſſed in the negative—Yeas 13—Nays 15.

The yeas and nays being required by one-fifth of the Senators preſent.

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are, Meſſrs. Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackſon, Langdon, Martin, Monroe, Robinſon and Taylor.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are, Meſſrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellſworth, Foſter, Frelinghuyſen, Henry, Izard, King, Livermore, Morris, Potts, Roſs, Rutherfurd, Strong, and Vining.

A motion was made by Mr. Martin to poſtpone the conſideration of the motion before the Senate for the purpoſe of conſidering the following motion:

"Reſolved, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in Congreſs aſſembled; that the letter of the committee of public ſafety of the French Republic, addreſſed to Congreſs, be tranſmitted to the Preſident, and that he be requeſted to cauſe the ſame to be anſwered in behalf of the United States, in ſuch manner as ſhall manifeſt their friendſhip and good will for the French nation, with their ſincere wiſhes for the proſperity of that Republic"—

On motion,

It was agreed to amend the original motion by inſerting theſe words, "Senate of the;" before the word "*United.*"

On motion,

To amend the motion by adding theſe words, after the word "States."

"Congratulating them upon the late brilliant ſucceſſes of the arms of the Republic, and the eſtabliſhment of liberty and order, and the progreſs of induſtry;"

It paſſed in the negative.

On the queſtion to agree to the motion amended as follows:

"Ordered, That the letter of the committee of public ſafety of the French Republic, addreſſed to Congreſs, be tranſmitted to the Preſident, and that he be requeſted to cauſe the ſame to be anſwered on behalf *of the Senate* of the United States, in ſuch manner as ſhall manifeſt their ſincere friendſhip and good will for the French Republic."

It paſſed in the affirmative—Yeas 28.

The yeas and nays being required by one-fifth of the Senators preſent.

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are, Meſſrs. Bradford, Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Cabot, Edwards, Ellſworth, Foſter, Frelinghuyſen, Gunn, Hawkins, Henry, Jackſon, Izard, King, Langdon, Livermore, Martin, Monroe, Morris, Potts, Robinſon, Roſs, Rutherfurd, Strong, Taylor and Vining.

Ordered, That the Secretary lay a copy of this vote of Senate before the Preſident of the United States.

Mr. Ellſworth from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, "an act to encourage the recruiting ſervice," reported amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be printed for the uſe of the Senate.

On motion,

Ordered, That Robert Connelly have leave to withdraw his petition.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Friday, April 25th, 1794.

The Vice-Preſident laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary for the department of War, reſpecting invalid penſioners, which was read.

Ordered, That this report be referred to Mr. Taylor, Mr. Ellſworth, Mr. Brown, Mr. Jackſon, and Mr. Livermore, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

The amendments reported by the committee to the bill, entitled, "An act to [illegible] recruiting ſervice," were conſidered, adopted and the bill amended accordingly.

On motion,

It was agreed that the rule be ſo far diſpenſed with, as that this bill be now read the third time.

Reſolved, That this bill paſs with amendments.

Ordered, That the Secretary deſire the concurrence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the amendments to this bill.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives agree to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, entitled, "An act allowing Lieutenant-Colonel Touſard, an equivalent for his penſion for life." They have paſſed a bill, entitled, "An act to ſuſpend the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize," in which they deſire the concurrence of the Senate."—And he withdrew.

The bill laſt mentioned was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Ways and means under conſideration.

On Friday laſt in committee, Mr. Dexter obſerved, that very few of the objections were confined to the queſtion. Some were arguments againſt all exciſes; ſome againſt all public contributions; ſome againſt the nature and adminiſtration of our government; and ſome againſt all government. The ſtatement of the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Smith) that the duty would make three times the capital neceſſary, he ſaid could not be accurate. He had reckoned the coſt of the raw material employed; if this be true, as he ſtates tobacco at 4 cents per pound, and ſnuff is worth 30 cents per pound, it follows that the manufacturer makes 750 per cent. net profit. This cannot be true; the principal capital muſt be employed in preparatory works and labor of manufacturing. He added that our having formerly protected the manufacture, is no reaſon againſt now taxing it. It would rather be a reaſon for calling on it to contribute to the public burthens. He ſaid the ſame gentleman aſked, why there is no exciſe on beer manufactured in New-England, as well as on ſouthern whiſky? I anſwer, beer is not manufactured there in any conſiderable quantity; if it were, it ought not to be taxed. New-England rum is taxed enormouſly. The duty on this and whiſky, are protecting duties to good morals. The uſe of ſnuff and tobacco is certainly a mere luxury, or rather folly, and all who uſe and of courſe pay the duty, are volunteers. A land tax, which is named as a ſubſtitute for this and every thing elſe, is a tax very unequal, and laid on all the neceſſaries of life, and oppreſſive to the laborious poor. It looks like governmental rapacity, which is ſo deprecated by the gentleman from Pennſylvania, (Mr. Smilie.) He has more than once told us that inſenſible taxation is daangerous; and that we ſhould make the people feel the taxes they pay. The way to make them feel taxes, is to lay thoſe which will be moſt inconvenient; the argument then is that the moſt inconvenient tax is the beſt. The very fact ſtated to reaſon from is the ſtrongeſt reaſon in favor of indirect taxation, viz. the burthen is ſo ſmall that the people do not feel it. What the gentleman's meaning is, unleſs it be that meaſures ought to be taken, which may make the people diſſatisfied with the government, is difficult to ſay. The ſame gentleman has ſaid, that all exciſes are againſt the ſpirit of a republican government like ours. It is ſtrange, ſaid Mr. Dexter, that the ſpirit and letter of our government ſhould be ſo contradictory; for by the conſtitution, exciſes are expreſsly provided. The man who buys his food and clothing in ſmall quantities, as he can obtain the means, does it much more eaſily than he could purchaſe a ſtock for a year at one time; and he who buys dutied articles, and regulates his conſumption by the price, pays his tax in ſmall portions, with eaſe, when he would be diſtreſſed by being called to pay the whole ſum in groſs annually.—Mr. D. proceeded to ſay, that as to the fears of the gentleman abovementioned from Pennſylvania, and alſo of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Nicholas) he had heard them too often to be alarmed at them: They ſeemed like a ſale coat, made for any ſubject. He ſaid that a fact ſatisfied his mind on the ſubject. Connecticut is a land of equality beyond any on earth. Scarcely a man among them is rich enough to keep a coach, and ſcarcely one ſo poor as not to keep a horſe; learning is more equally diffuſed there than in any part of America; their morals are ſo pure that crimes hardly have names; yet this happy race of equal republicans never ſince the inſtitution of our government, have ſent one member here to whine or thunder about the ariſtocracy of our conſtitution. He ſaid he would not compare this ſtate with others in the union; one man was not there diſpoſed of at the will of another. As to the fear of the gentleman from Virginia, that exciſes would deſtroy American liberty, Mr. D. ſaid there was no danger of it. The characters of individuals form the character of the government. A people are never enſlaved until they need a maſter. The American habits exclude all danger. That exciſes and ſlavery exiſt together in ſome parts of Europe is true; but it remains to be proved that one is the cauſe of the other. If we have the benefits of government we muſt pay for them. There was a time, ſaid Mr. D. when laboring under the debility of diſunion and the diſtreſſes of anarchy, we rejoiced that the people had inſtituted this government. It is now repreſented not as the guardian of liberty and innocence; but as the aſſaſſin of both. What has happened to change our opinion? Under its auſpices we have encreaſed in ſtrength and riches; we are now free and happy when the world is in confuſion. The gentleman from Virginia ſeems to deſpiſe our preſent happineſs, unleſs it can be eternal. Why, ſir, ſhould we expect this? Nations, like men, come to maturity, they grow old and periſh. The ſun muſt go out in darkneſs: the earth muſt be burnt up; nature muſt expire in agonies. What right have we to claim to be an exception from general rules? All nature is in perpetual revolution; we are a part, and muſt revolve with the whole. The ſyſtem ſuffers, and probably requires conſtant renovation. Succeſſion appears to be a law of nature as univerſal as her works, and as immutable as her author.

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 7.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, received by the late arrival at New-York—dated 22d Jan. 1794.

"The ſtate of my dear native country appears to me more dark and gloomy than I ever knew it. In the rebellion of 1745, the country in general was warmly attached to the revolution ſettlement, and looked with horror on a change of government. If France had invaded us in the time of the American war, thoſe who moſt diſapproved the meaſures againſt America, would have been as zealous as thoſe who approved them, in repelling an invaſion. But though I believe a great majority in Britain wiſh the preſerving our preſent happy conſtitution, I am afraid there are many in ſome parts, eſpecially of thoſe employed in manufactures, who, if there was a landing of our enemies, from the hope of levelling all ranks and fortunes, would be tempted to join them, and who have ſo far ſhaken off the principles of religion and juſtice, that they would ſcruple no act of violence or cruelty by which they might better their circumſtances. There are, indeed, men of fortune and virtue, who, from real principle, wiſh a reform in our conſtitution, and have countenanced ſocieties for endeavouring to procure it—but many of the meetings of Societies for Reform, or Friends of the People, conſiſt of perſons of broken fortunes, who never had any character to loſe; nor is it improbable, that thoſe of them who would ſpurn with abhorrence, the idea of practiſing ſuch cruelties as take place in France, by joining with thoſe furious men, might learn their ways. I cannot but approve your ſound policy in America, in endeavoring to keep clear of the war. It would have been wiſe in our adminiſtration alſo, if they were not forced into the meaſure by diſcoveries of ſecret negociations between France and people at home who wiſhed to overturn our conſtitution: The pacific conduct of Mr. Pitt, in other inſtances, and his zeal for diminiſhing the national debt makes this the more probable, though he might have good reaſons for not diſcloſing the extent of his information, nor the channel through which it was conveyed."

Letter from Barcelona February 15, 1794.

Lord Hood ſailed from the Iſlands of Hieres with chief part of his ſquadron the 23 January, leaving ſir Hyde Parker to keep the ſtation from Marſeilles to Nice. His lordſhip went directly over to Corſica, and was cloſe in with Caliz, but a violent gale of wind came on and prevented any landing being made there; the day before they ran in ſo cloſe the Leda chaſed and engaged a large 40 gun frigate, which by dint of ſailing and boats that came out eſcaped into Caliz, where ſhe and another frigate were ſeen the next day.

The Leda loſt ten men in the engagement, and was very much cut up in her rigging. Lord Hood arrived at Port Ferraro on Elba the 28th January, and there is reaſon to ſuppoſe he ſailed again with the greater part of the ſquadron about the 5th of this month for Corſica. While they were at Elba an officer from General Paoli joined them, and he repreſented that nearly all the inhabitants of the Iſland were anxiouſly waiting for the Engliſh as their deliverers, but were under the greateſt terror that the French might puſh over the reinforcement with which they threatened the Iſland. It was known in reality that the French ſince the reduction of Toulon, had prepared 7000 men at Nice to watch the firſt opportunity of being able to ſlip over to Corſica; and the frigates ſeen at Caliz had been cruizing to favor the paſſage. We are anxious of courſe to hear news from that quarter. The L'Aigle did not go into Toulon, as it was feared ſhe might have done; but the Amphitrite was loſt on a reef of rocks near Leghorn, the crew were all ſaved, the purſer came to Port Ferraro with the account the 29th January.

Before the ſquadron left the Bay of Hieres, the 18th January, ſeven men who eſcaped from Marſeilles in a Genoeſe boat came on board the Victory; they came out of Marſeilles in the night of the 17th. The account they gave reſpecting that place, Toulon and Lyons, was extremely ſhocking—Inſtead of 400 people having been put to death at Toulon, they aſſerted that upwards of 5000 had been ſhot. That all the prieſts without exception were deſtroyed, every where; and every perſon related in the moſt diſtant manner to any of the wretched fugitives, were hunted out, arreſted, and generally put to death. At Marſeilles not a day paſſed with-

out five or six people being executed in form, and the aſſaſſinations in the ſtreets and houſes were numberleſs. The priſons were all crammed full, and it was expected they were ſoon to be cleared by a general maſſacre, for proviſions were become ſo ſcarce that without a very great reduction of the number of mouths the people muſt ſoon be reduced to eat each other. At Lyons that was ſaid to be already the caſe—and as the army had ſecured what little proviſions there was, the miſerable inhabitants have riſen *en maſſe* and fought deſperately with knives, ſticks, and any other weapons they could meet with, that in ſhort, no deſcription could equal the horrors that reigned thro' all the ſouth of France; and nothing prevented an immediate general counter-revolution, but the abſolute want of arms with every deſcription of people, except the ſoldiers, who ſeemed determined to make an end of every body and every thing that does not directly ſuit their preſent purpoſe.

Houſe of Repreſentatives, U. S.

This day the committee of the whole houſe, having finiſhed the diſcuſſion of the Report on the Ways and Means, the ſame was reported to the houſe with ſundry amendments. The amendments were immediately taken up by the houſe.

The debate continued until the adjournment.

Married on Saturday evening laſt by the Rev. Mr. Keating, Mr. JOSEPH WISEMAN, Merchant, to Miſs CATHERINE DOUGHERTY, both of this city.

By this Day's Mail.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LEGHORN, Feb. 14.

We have had accounts from Madrid, that the Spaniſh court, upon receiving accounts that Toulon was evacuated by the allies, and that the French army which lay before that place was ſent againſt the Spaniſh forces under Don Ricardos, in Rouſillon, which would give the French a manifeſt ſuperiority of numbers, had ordered their General to evacuate all the places they had taken, after carrying off the artillery, and deſtroying the fortifications: In the mean time, ſeveral new corps were raiſing to reinforce the Spaniſh army in Rouſillon.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.

Almoſt all the letters received from the frontiers of Turkey within theſe ten or twelve days, announce in a poſitive manner an approaching rapture between Ruſſia and the Porte; thoſe from Conſtantinople are to the ſame effect. What renders this news the more worthy of credit is, that all the Pachas who command towards the Danube, and the Dneiſter, have received orders to eſtabliſh magazines; and the fortreſſes of Brailow, Iſmailow, Bentler and Choczim, are to be proviſioned, without delay for one year.

BRUSSELS, March 15.

Laſt night major general Haddick arrived from Vienna, with important diſpatches relative to the conduct of the Campaign, and the inauguration of the Emperor. The inauguration is to take place in the courſe of this month, and the Arch-Duke Charles to act as proxy for the Emperor: after which it is ſuppoſed that Gen. Haddick has brought him the Emperor's leave to join the army. In the mean time, his field equipage is kept in conſtant readineſs.

The duke of York's head-quarters are at Courtray. On Sunday the 9th he advanced with about 3000 of the combined troops and took poſſeſſion of Menin, Rouque, Halluin and Rouſheque, from which the French retreated in ſuch haſte as to leave ſome field pieces behind them. The troops were ſo elated, that they offered to attack the ſtrong poſt before Billeul; but his Royal Highneſs reſtrained their ardour, aſſuring them that they ſhould ſoon have ſufficient opportunities of diſplaying their valour. Of 300 peaſants who marched on this expedition, ſeven received the gold medals, as the reward of their zeal and bravery.

Seven thouſand Pioneers are to be employed in forming entrenchments between Lannay and Turcoin. The number of troops along the frontier, from Orchies to Nieuport, is computed at 45,000, commanded by the duke of York and General Clairfait.

General Beaulieu, whoſe head-quarters are ſtill at Arlon, has ſent to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg for reinforcements, to enable him to oppoſe the attempts of the French Army of the Mozelle on that part of the frontier.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg has his head-quarters at Valenciennes, General Mack is with him; and the report is that the French are to be attacked without delay, that they may be obliged to fight before they can complete the works of their entrenched camp near Cambray.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 7.

The negociation of Raſſie Muſtapha, our Ambaſſador at the court of Peterſburgh, appears not to have taken a very favorable turn.

The inſtructions given to this miniſter, related to two very principal objects. The firſt was, that the Ruſſians ſhould in future ſubmit to the new duties eſtabliſhed in all the Turkiſh dominions, and the ſecond was, to inſiſt upon the liberation of all the Turks who are priſoners in the Ruſſian territories.

Theſe two demands have ſuſpended the negociation; but it is hoped, that the new Ruſſian Miniſter, M. Codlabey, will renew them, although the Grand Signior appears determined, notwithſtanding the interpoſition of the courts of Vienna and London, to abide by his demands.

The Divan have ordered the neceſſary preparations to be made. The Captain Pacha has viſited all the ſea-ports, and given directions for fitting out the ſhips with the utmoſt ſpeed. At his return to Conſtantinople, he had a long conference with the Grand Signior. Preparations equally active are making by land, and the commandant of Bender and Annaps have received orders to ſpare no expence in putting theſe important fortreſſes into a reſpectable ſtate of defence. A war with Ruſſia ſeems to be inevitable. Diſtracted, however, by internal commotions, the Porte is not now in a condition to oppoſe with any probability of ſucceſs, the mighty monarch of the North.

Mahmud Pacha's proteſtations of fidelity were only made for the purpoſe of blinding the Divan to the immenſe preparations which he is making—All that part of his army which had gone over to the Seraſkier of Romeba, is returned to his ſervice. Ali Pacha of Janima has alſo declared in his favor, and has, in conſequence, refuſed to pay any tax to the Porte.

Rouſed, at length, from its lethargy, the Turkiſh government has reſolved to check the operations of the inſurgents, and for that purpoſe has ordered an army of 120,000 men, under the command of the Captain Pacha, to march from Navolm againſt them.

PARIS, March 11.

Thomas Paine, in his priſon here, is determined not to remain idle. A production of his has juſt made its appearance in Engliſh, and bears the following title; "The Age of Reaſon; being an Inveſtigation of True and Fabulous Theology. By Thomas Paine, Citizen and Cultivator, of the United States of America." &c. &c.

The inhabitants of this Metropolis, and its environs, to the diſtance of ſeveral leagues, are all extremely diſcontented: the poor cannot obtain the common neceſſaries of life, and proviſions are extremely ſcarce and exorbitantly dear. The Convention is publicly vilified in hand-bills diſtributed and ſtuck up through-out Paris, and a diviſion even ſubſiſts between the moſt hot-headed Patriots.

In the ſitting of the Cordeliers on the 29th, Vincent demanded the puniſhment of the remainder of the Briſſotines who are in confinement; and denounced a new faction, pointing out Philippeaux, Bourdon, and Camille Deſmoulins, as its chiefs, who wiſhed to deſtroy liberty; and thoſe deputies have ſince been expelled from that ſociety.

Richardot, general of the army of the North, died in the Conciergerie, the evening before he was to have been conducted to the guillotine.

The quantity of ſalt-petre collected in the ſeveral ſections of Paris, during the firſt decade of this month, was reported to be 13,256 pounds.

The Pandour and Le Courageux privateers are arrived at Dunkirk: they took 19 prizes in the Northern Seas, many of which are ſafe in port.

A great number of Emigrants are now ſaid to be in this metropolis, diſguiſed as hackney-coachmen, barrow-drivers, and carmen.

The Revolutionary Committee of Liſle has found out an excellent way to ſtop kankruptcies, by refuſing certificates of civiſm to all thoſe who have not honorably paid their debts.

Amongſt the perſons who have been lately guillotined, are the Count de L'Aigle, Marechal de Camp, and Louiſa de la Rochefoucault. Ninety-one prieſts have been conducted from Rouen to Rochefort, condemned to be tranſported to the coaſt of Africa.

The number of falſe aſſignats which now circulate in France is ſo very great, that nobody can diſtinguiſh them from the good ones, and the committee of aſſignats has publiſhed inſtructions on this ſubject.

A great number of troops file off to the right towards Givet, and to the left towards Dunkirk, which ſhews that the army of the North is on the point of making ſome great attempt.

The quarrel between the Cordeliers, and the Jacobins was made up by Collot d'Herbois; and one Loys announced that the Genoeſe had ſent to Marſeilles 8000 loads of wheat.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

February 27.

Le Carpentier writes from St. Maloes, that by the means of Revolutionary purgatives, he has delivered the country thro' which he paſſed of all the Royaliſts and Federaliſts which infeſted it. Latterly, a refractory Prieſt had been laid hold of and delivered up to juſtice, as well as the old devotee who concealed him.

The widow of the Ex-miniſter, Le Brun, appeared at the bar, with her ſix children, and ſolicited the National Benevolence, as ſhe was at the eve of periſhing for want of food.—Referred to the Committee of Succours.

The Popular Society of Dreux, preſented a cavalier, armed at its expence, and choſen from among the moſt vigorous Sans Culottes, who compoſe it. "The Prieſts," ſaid this ſociety, "in our diſtrict are full of remorſe for having preached impoſture: ſalt-petre is the order of the day, which is taken from the earth to make room for tyrants; will deſtroy the thrones of deſpots, and the irons of ſlaves."—Honorable mention.

After hearing the report of the Committee of Finances, the Convention authoriſed the Comptroller of the Treaſury to draw out of the cheſt of the Three Keys the ſum of 185 millions for the expences of 1792 and 93 in arrear, and thoſe of the month Nivoſe, and the deficit of which was only 41 millions.

LONDON, March, 19.

Letters from Leghorn, ſtate, that General Paoli, having heard of the ſurrender of St. Florence, marched againſt Baſtia, at the head of 6000 Corſican royaliſts. Being arrived at a proper place, he gave a ſignal to the Britiſh ſquadron, which was then off the Iſland. The Britiſh ſhips of war immediately approached, and landed the troops within ſight of Baſtia, and at the diſtance of four Italian miles from it. Immediately after, Baſtia was blockaded by the combined Britiſh and Corſican troops, who erected different batteries, and intimated to the Republicans, by a ſummons, that they muſt ſurrender the fortreſs in twenty-four hours. The maſter of the above veſſel adds, that at his departure he heard a cannonade.

The Captain of a Tartane which arrived at Leghorn from Porto Ferraro, depoſed, that he heard a cannonade, which laſted all day long on the 25th, and ſeemed to proceed from Baſtia.

Yeſterday Field-Marſhal Freytag arrived in town from Valenciennes.

Letters from Vienna, dated the 26th ult. ſtate, that Dumourier has ſent to the Court of Vienna, ſeveral plans for the proſecution of the war in the preſent campaign.

Generals Pichegru and Ferrand have had a long conferrence at Cambray, with reſpect to the operations of the enſuing campaign, and the plans of the committee of public ſafety. As ſoon as this conference was concluded, a meſſenger was ſent to Paris, and the two Generals immediately ſet off to take the command of their reſpective armies of the North and the Ardennes.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Sch'r. Polly, Motley, Portland
Sloop Mercury, Weeks, ditto

The Brig Thomas, Capt. Bunker, is arrived at Fort Mifflin, in 40 days from Dublin.

POST OFFICE,

Philad. May 3d, 1994.

Letters for England will be received at this office until Thurſday the 8th May, at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. The inland poſtage to New-York muſt be paid.

Advertiſement.

M. CARPENTIER, an inhabitant of St. Domingo, going to Baltimore in the ſtage, loſt on his route the 5th inſt. a POCKET BOOK containing ſeveral letters and papers, particularly a draft for 8250 livres or one thouſand dollars, in favor of Meſſrs Zacharie Coupman and Co. of Baltimore.

Whoever ſhall return the pocket book and papers to M. Carpentier at Baltimore, or to the Printer hereof, ſhall be recompenſed for their trouble.

May 7. d3t

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber acquaints the gentlemen and ladies, Retailers of Dry Goods, that

On Monday the 12th inſt.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, he will have ready for ſale, at his Wholeſale Warehouſe, No. 117, north Second ſtreet, oppoſite to Meſſrs. J. W. and Wm. Gibbs,

A NEAT PARCEL

OF

DRY GOODS,

Juſt imported in the ſhip William Penn, from London,

Conſiſting of an aſſortment of

Sattins, modes & perſi-

ans, narrow corded Dimities, and ſome India Muſlins.

Louis Oſmont,

Who has alſo for ſale,

A QUANTITY OF

Looking Glaſſes, Framed,

Claret in caſes of ſuperior quality, Champaigne Wine, and a few Boxes Spermaceti Candles.

May 7. dtf

Treaſury Department.

Revenue-Office, May 7th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue, for Ship Timber of the following kinds, ſuitable for the building of the Frigates authorized by Law. A particular detail of the ſizes and proportions will be communicated, on application at the ſaid Office.

White Oak Timber and Plank.

For each Frigate.

98 Pieces of various Dimenſions, including Keels, Floor and Riſing Timbers, &c. for a Veſſel of 140 or 150 feet Keel
27,000 Feet of Plank, Scantling, Wale pieces, Bilge Streak, Clamps, &c.
200 Logs, for various uſes.

Pitch Pine.

25,000 Feet of Plank for Decks.
210 Beams, from 42 to 28 feet long, and from 10 by 12 to 15 by 18 inches thro'.
50,000 Locuſt Treenails, 18, 24 and 30 inches long.
5,000 Feet of Inch and half-inch Cedar Boards.
30,000 Feet of Yellow Pine Boards and Scantling.

Perſons willing to ſupply any part of the above Timber for one Ship, or in proportion for the whole ſix, will make their Propoſals accordingly.

tu&f3w.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania

TO WIT:

(L. S.) BE it remembered, that on the twenty fourth day of March, in the eighteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, EBENEZER HAZARD of the ſaid diſtrict, has depoſited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"Hiſtorical Collections; conſiſting of ſtate papers, and other authentic documents; intended as materials for an hiſtory of the United States of America.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

Member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge; Fellow of the American academy of Arts and Sciences; and correſpondent member of the Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society.

VOLUME II.

Ingenium, Pietas, Artes, ac bellica virtus,
Huc profugæ venient, et Regna illuſtria condent,
Et Domina hic Virtus erit, et Fortuna miniſtra."

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

May 7 ew4w

NEW THEATRE.

By Particular Deſire.

THIS EVENING,
May 7.

Will be performed,
A COMEDY, called the

Provok'd Huſband;

OR,

A Journey to London.

To which will be added, a new ſerious PANTOMIME, originally performed at the Theatre in Paris, called

La Foret Noire;

OR,

The Natural Son.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

124

Philadelphia, March 1, 1794.

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4. Poland.
5. China.
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9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

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1. This work will be compriſed in two volumes.
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It is wholly unneceſſary to expatiate on the advantage to American readers, that this edition poſſeſſes, over every imported edition of any ſyſtem of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the ſeveral ſtates, procured at a very great expenſe, and from the beſt materials that are attainable, ſpeaks ſuch full conviction on this ſubject, that it would be diſreſpect to the reader's underſtanding to ſuppoſe it requiſite to enter into a detail of arguments to prove its ſuperiority. In no ſimilar work have ſuch maps been ever introduced.

The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. waftf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookſeller, at the Stone Houſe in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia,
VOLUME XI OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA,
OR A
Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature,

ON a plan entirely new; by which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form of diſtinct treatiſes or ſyſtems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphyſics, methodiſts, Mexico, microſcope, midwifry, and a great variety of biographical and miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with nineteen copperplates.

☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are ſubjoined to this.

Eleven volumes of this work are now publiſhed, and the XIIth is in ſome forwardneſs.

On the firſt of September, 1792, the price of ſubſcription was increaſed TEN dollars on all ſetts not taken before that time. The ſubſcription is ſtill open on theſe terms, and if any copies remain by the firſt of July next, the price will be raiſed TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be ſubſcribed for after that period.

*** As many of the ſubſcribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earneſtly requeſted to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the ſetts, and the publiſher does not hold himſelf bound to make up any ſetts after the firſt day of July next.

April 22. m&th6w.

NANKEENS.

Nankeens of Superior Quality,
FOR SALE AT
No. 40, north Fifth Street.
April 21. mw&ſtf

Concluding Sales.

THE Subſcriber having entered into Copartnerſhip with Mr. John Bartholomew in the buſineſs of Sugar Refining, will diſpoſe of the

Remaining Stock on hand
CONSISTING OF
Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares,
Plated Coach & Saddle
Furniture, &c. &c.
By Wholeſale at Prime Coſt for Caſh.

John Dorſey,
No. 22, North 3d ſtreet.
April 12. tuth&s6w

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28. 1794

April 22, 1794.

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

m&thtf

Juſt Imported,

In the ſhip Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Peterſburgh in Ruſſia, and now landing at Ruſſell's wharf,

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for ſale at the ſtores of the ſubſcriber in Walnut ſtreet, No. 22.

John Donnaldſon.

April 4. ,d1w w&ctf

Treaſury Department,

Revenue Office, April 19, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſal will be received at the office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue until the ſixth of May next inclusively, for the ſupply of all Rations, which may be required during the current year, at the city of Philadelphia, for the recruiting ſervice.

The rations to be furniſhed are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3 4 of a pound pork
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts vinegar } Per 100 rations
Two pounds ſoap
One pound candles

April 21. mw&s2w

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&thtf

Juſt Publiſhed,

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*** Materials are collected ſufficient to form a THIRD VOLUME. The time of publiſhing will depend on the encouragement to be derived from ſubſcriptions which will be received by Thomas Dobſon, Philadelphia; Jere. Libbey, Portſmouth, New Hampſhire; Thomas & Andrews, & Dav. Weſt, Boſton; Iſaia Thomas, Worceſter; Iſaac Beers, New-Haven; Timothy Green, New London; Jacob Richardſon, Newport; John Carter, Providence; Hugh Gaine, Thomas Allen, and Samuel Campbell, New York; Frederick Craig, Wilmington, Delaware; James Rice, Baltimore; Mr. Lindſey, Norfolk; David Henderſon, Fredericksburg; John Grammar Peterſburg; Auguſtine Davis, Richmond; F X. Martin, Newbern, N. C. John Bradley, Wilmington; and William Price Young, Charleſton.

April 4. mw&ſgw

Treaſury Department,

Revenue Office, April 16th, 1794.

Communications by poſt or

otherwiſe, will be received by way of information at the Office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue from perſons willing to ſupply iron Cannon, Cannon Ball, and Shells, for the fortifications and Ships of War. The fitneſs of the metal for cannon, and the capacity of the founders in ſmelting, in preparing and mixing the metal, and in caſting and boring the cannon (which are to be caſt *ſolidly*) will require to be particularly ſtated.

Similar communications will alſo be received from any perſons willing to ſupply live oak and red cedar timber for the conſtruction of the ſhips of war. Different plans of procuring and ſupplying the ſame may be propoſed. The convenience of the ſituation in regard to navigation, and the ſtate of the timber whether already fallen or hereafter to be cut, will require to be noticed.

All the neceſſary particulars in regard to the ſeveral articles which are wanted, will be ſpecified in contracts intended to be grounded in part on the information, which is hereby ſought.

April 17. tu1&s6w

PHILADELPHIA:
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